PLATOON ORGANIZATION, SEATING, AND VEHICLE DISMOUNTING DRILLS

This appendix outlines the organization and drills necessary for seating three squads of infantry in a BFV platoon. The platoon can fight mounted or dismounted, or as part of a task-organized company team of mechanized infantry and tank platoons. The M2A3-equipped platoon is similarly to a conventional Bradley platoon, but digital command and control enhancements provide additional options for the platoon leader.

A-1. MOUNTED ELEMENT

The decision to fight mounted or dismounted is made by the platoon leader based on the factors of METT-TC. Once the rifle squads have dismounted, the vehicles serve as a base-of-fire as the squads close with and destroy the enemy.

a. The mounted element (Figure A-1) is equipped with four BFVs organized as two, two-vehicle sections. When the squads and the platoon leader dismount, the platoon sergeant controls the two mounted sections. The "A" section leader is the platoon leader's wingman and platoon master gunner. The "B" section leader is the platoon sergeant's wingman. When the platoon leader dismounts, the platoon leader's gunner becomes the BC, and an alternate gunner assumes the duties of gunner.

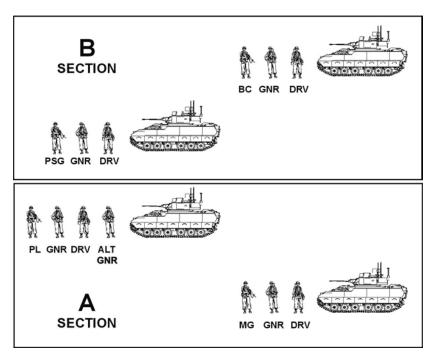


Figure A-1. Mounted element.

b. The BFV platoon has three rifle squads. Each rifle squad consists of two four-man fire teams and a squad leader (Figure A-2, page A-2) and has a command launch unit for the Javelin and an M240B machine gun. Two riflemen in the squad are trained and

qualified on the M240B—one as the gunner and the other as assistant gunner. Three nineman squads make up the platoon's dismounted element.

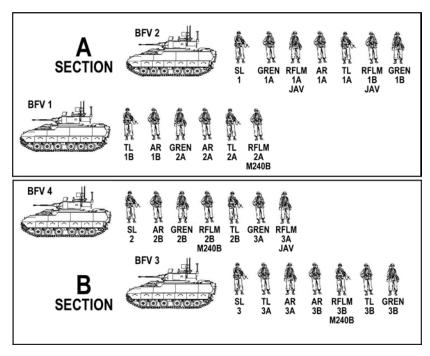


Figure A-2. Rifle squad vehicle assignment.

A-2. VEHICLE SEATING PLAN

Each vehicle provides seating for ten personnel—three vehicle crewmembers (BC, gunner, and driver) and seven soldier in the troop compartment (Figure A-3). This places a fire team (+) on each vehicle.

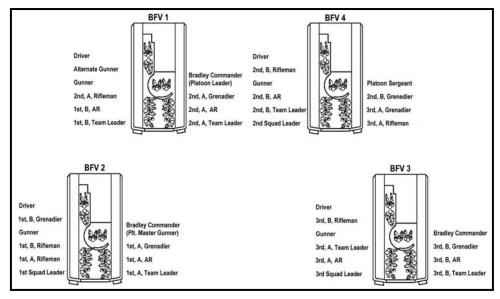


Figure A-3. BFV personnel seating.

A-3. VEHICLE DISMOUNTING DRILL

The BFV sections are the base elements for dismounting drills. The fact that a single vehicle cannot deliver a rifle squad intact warrants the need for section drills.

- a. When the rifle squads prepare to exit, the BC coordinates with the senior infantry squad or team leader onboard. This coordination consists of orienting the squad or team leader with the terrain, enemy situation, and friendly situation through the intercom or with a map.
- **NOTE**: Units equipped with the M2A3 use the view from the commander's independent viewer (CIV) displayed on the squad leader's CTD. The squad leader or senior fire team leader should sit on the right side forward seat. The BC should provide a view of the threat, the area of operations, other platoon vehicles, and covered and concealed positions close to the vehicle. While viewing the CIV and CTD screens and conducting voice coordination with the BC, the infantry squad or team leader provides specific instructions to the infantrymen.
- b. Once he has finished coordinating, the leader can give a dismount order to the infantrymen onboard. Giving the order to dismount "LEFT" or "RIGHT" indicates which side of the vehicle the leader thinks provides the best terrain for an initial position. When the leader gives the dismount order, the driver immediately lowers the ramp. The squad or team leader positions himself at the rear of the vehicle and ensures the element is occupying the positions briefed in the vehicle. He must also visually locate the other vehicles, infantry squads, and the platoon.
- c. First and third squad fire teams should locate close enough together to provide supporting fire for each other and to link up quickly. If terrain separates the two platoon sections, the second squad's fire teams may not be able to link up quickly. In this event, the fire team would provide M240B supporting fires for the maneuvering squad. Figures A-4 through A-9 (pages A-3 through A-5) illustrate examples of platoon dismount drills.

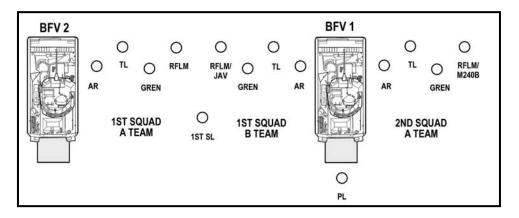


Figure A-4. Example dismount drill, A section, center.

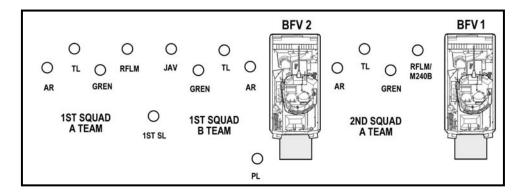


Figure A-5. Example dismount drill, A section, left.

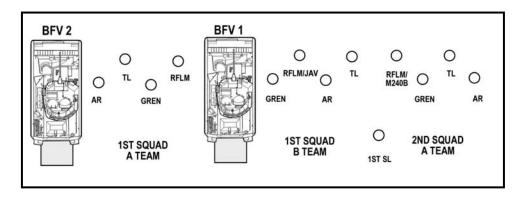


Figure A-6. Example dismount drill, A section, right.

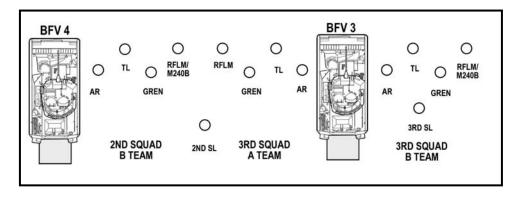


Figure A-7. Example dismount drill, B section, center.

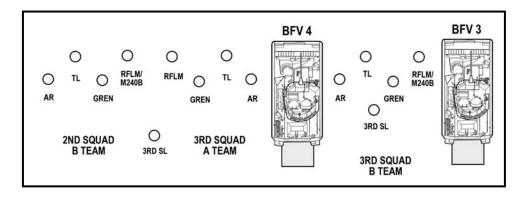


Figure A-8. Example dismount drill, B section, left.

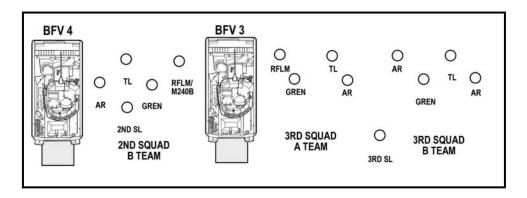


Figure A-9. Example dismount drill, B section, right.